



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

January 24, 2024

MR. NOAH SCHEER

FOIPA Request No.: 1600181-000
Subject: 064-HQ-3204 SUB D

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

23 pages were reviewed and 23 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a search of the places reasonably expected to have records. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website:

<https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. G. Seidel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHÉ
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

10 December 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

45998

Re: HAROLD Mc CONOLOGUE
American Communist.

Dear Sir:

From an anonymous source, the Embassy has been advised that the above American Communist is enroute to Colombia and the purpose of his visit is not known. He has American Passport # [redacted] issued May 31st 1940. It is also reported that he will enter Colombia through the port of Buenaventura which is not served by any airline but is by the Grace Line and the Chilean Steamship Line called Compania Sud Americano de Vapores.

I will ascertain as soon as possible from the Foreign Section of the National Police if they have any information concerning him and the Bureau will be advised.

Very truly yours

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&
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 31 10 57 AM '40

FOLWORTH

Colombia - Communist Agents

Dec 31 1940

*File Room advised
no record
JH*

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b7C

b7E

Director


December 19, 1942

The United States Vice Consul in Medellin has pointed out that there is natural tendency for any Communists to exaggerate to some extent any activities of police officers which might apparently be in favor of the Falange. The opinion was expressed, however, that the facts may be true, and that it would seem to be a strong indication that at least certain members of the National Police are cooperating with the Falange.

A report of the Military Attache, Bogota, Colombia, dated December 8, 1942, stated that the National Police detectives in Bogota denied that their office had any record of the arrival or departure of the Subject.

Inasmuch as the information strongly indicates ^{C.P.} that MANUEL GONZALEZ is an agent of the Third International, it is thought that this information might be of interest to you, and that you may desire to communicate with representatives in Cuba and advise them of this information. No contact has been made with the National Police in Bogota concerning this individual because of the apparent close connection between GONZALEZ and DARIO SAMPER, secretary of the National Police and any inquiries concerning GONZALEZ accordingly might be misinterpreted.

Very truly yours,



G.I. S.I.S. # 247

Communication # 365

Bogota, Colombia
June 24, 1941

MEMORANDUM:

Re: Augusto Durán

The American Consulate at Barranquilla on June 16, 1941, advised that the attached handbill entitled "Una Convencion Nacional del Pueblo" was picked up in a Barranquilla street by Miss Ortiz, a Colombian, employed in the Consulate at Barranquilla.

A review of the information contained in the Embassy's intelligence files is as follows:

10/7/40 (Source: [redacted]) Augusto Duran is the Secretary of the Communist Party for all of Colombia. It is planned that the Syndicate Congress will meet in Barranquilla on December 6, 1940, the object of the session being the International Situation and neutrality of Colombia. The delegates of this Congress will be mostly communists.

b7D

1/5/41 (Source: [redacted]) In early November 1940 Augusto Duran, Secretary-General of the Communist Party in Colombia, requested an interview with President Santos stating that he had valuable information regarding Nazi activities in Colombia. President Santos agreed to receive Duran together with the following three men, all leaders of the Communist Party:

b7D

Gilberto Vieira
Rafael Baquero H.
Carlos Arturo Aguirre

The President, upon receiving these four men, flatly informed them that he had as little sympathy for their cause as he had for the Nazi party against whom they were working. They replied that the Nazi Party was important in Colombia because of the unlimited sums of money received from Germany and the fact that its mainsprings were foreigners who wished to impose a foreign government on Colombia.

b7E

INDEXED

The exact nature of the information furnished the President is not known by the undersigned, but they so impressed him with the data which they gave that he invited the four to his home on the following evening to continue the discussion. Some two weeks later they again met.

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EX-8

an interview with the President and he again received them at night in his home.

COMMENT: This information was given indirectly to the It did not appear important at that time, but recently it has been learned that early in November the President, for the first time, acknowledged the danger of the Fifth Column present in Colombia.

Respectfully yours,


Conf. Inf. SSS #64

WCS/mlb

Una Convención Nacional del Pueblo

En los últimos días se ha agitado con más vehemencia que nunca el problema de la sucesión presidencial. Esto se explica por el hecho de que se acerca la fecha en que habrá de reunirse la Convención Nacional del Liberalismo llamada a escoger definitivamente el candidato de ese partido para el período de 1942 a 1946.

El país afronta hoy condiciones excepcionales que están determinadas por la conflagración que azota a casi toda la humanidad.

Bajo el estruendo de las bombas mortíferas, los Estados Unidos aprovechan las dificultades de sus rivales europeos para desalojarlos de los mercados latinoamericanos y apoderarse completamente de las materias primas y riquezas de nuestros países.

Por otra parte, los imperialistas yanquis redoblan sus preparativos militares para ingresar en el conflicto con el fin de participar en condiciones ventajosas en el botín de guerra y necesitan para esto apoderarse de bases navales y territoriales en nuestros países para un mayor radio de acción de las bombas de guerra.

Toda la política de los Estados Unidos está orientada hacia la consumación de tales planes de conquista y saqueo de nuestros pueblos.

Colombia es una de las peores víctimas de las ambiciones imperialistas de los Morgan, los Rockefeller, la Ford Motor, la United Fruit Company, etc.

El cierre de los mercados europeos ha facilitado a los capitalistas norteamericanos ejercer un control casi absoluto del comercio exterior colombiano, y en estas circunstancias el país ha venido a caer en un mayor grado de dependencia política y económica del grupo de bandoleros que maneja las cuerdas de las finanzas internacionales de los rascacielos de New York.

Este hecho repercute notablemente en toda la vida del país. La ofensiva económica del imperialismo yanqui comienza a traducirse en una crisis profunda que pretende descargarse sobre la vida de los trabajadores con la rebaja de los salarios, los despidos en masa, los desahucios de campesinos, el alza de los artículos de primera necesidad. A los industriales nacionales serán profundamente afectados, a pesar de sus fabulosas ganancias de los últimos tiempos, por el propósito firme que anima a los industriales norteamericanos de encontrar una salida a la situación creada por la guerra a costa de los países coloniales y dependientes, arruinando sus industrias para introducir mayor cantidad de productos más elevados en nuestro

concertados en los últimos momentos. Parece claro que Washington no le dará su «visto bueno» a la candidatura del señor López.

Y la explicación de ello no tiene grandes complicaciones: a su regreso al país, el señor López, candidato de las masas liberales a la Presidencia de la República, pronunció un discurso en un banquete en el Hotel Granada, de un contenido inequívocamente anti imperialista.

Al comentarlo en nuestro semanario «Ahora», señalamos la resistencia que había despertado y continuaría despertando ese discurso en los medios del imperialismo y de las fuerzas que le hacen el juego en el interior del país y las medidas que debían emplearse para que el discurso-programa del señor López no se quedara en el papel. Entonces escribimos lo siguiente:

«Existe una salida para el pueblo y los hombres de avanzada y anti imperialistas en esta emergencia: la organización de sus fuerzas para darle al programa de López un apoyo unificado y combativo con el fin de que la nueva situación creada se resuelva no con la derrota de los intereses nacionales y las reivindicaciones populares, sino con la derrota de los reaccionarios vende-patria y las ambiciones monopolistas de Washington».

Qué ha ocurrido en realidad?

Contra las ideas expuestas en ese y otros discursos por el señor López se desató una ola de ataques furiosos y aunque la mayoría de las masas populares refrendó esas ideas en las últimas elecciones sacando más representantes y diputados de la corriente del señor López que las derechas liberales y las fuerzas del gobierno juntas, los comandos de la candidatura López han respondido adoptando posiciones vacilantes y «apaciguadoras»; en lugar de ayudar a reconstituir la UNIDAD SINDICAL, como espina dorsal de la UNIDAD POPULAR que se requiere para defender ese programa, continúan la política de alentar a los divisionistas con publicaciones contra la Unión Soviética y consignas anti-comunistas que se despliegan a grandes titulares aprovechando las patrañas y calumnias de cualquier pelafustán que se dice «sindicalista» y de cualquier corresponsal irresponsable!

Y no sólo hacen eso los capitanes del «lopinismo»: no pocos de ellos son ahora tan guerreristas como Calibán. Cuando éste dice que se «está perdiendo un tiempo precioso» y que Roosevelt no debe esperar un minuto más para declararle la guerra a Alemania, el señor Forero Benavides le

el pueblo unido.

La experiencia de los últimos meses ha demostrado que no basta un buen discurso político, ni un buen programa, sino que es necesario forjar las bases en que ha de apoyarse ese programa.

Parece claro para muchos que la próxima Convención del liberalismo no llegará a un acuerdo en materia de candidaturas presidenciales, si se insiste en sostener el nombre del señor López. A qué se debe esta situación? Ya lo hemos explicado anteriormente. El imperialismo yanqui se opone vigorosamente a esa candidatura y maneja sus cuerdas desde la Embajada americana para imponer un nombre que satisfaga sus propósitos. Pronto veremos si el señor López se inclina ante otro candidato que sea bien visto por el Embajador Braden y abandona el campo de lucha.

Para las masas queda un camino abierto: organizar independientemente sus fuerzas y participar activamente en las próximas luchas.

Es evidente que no se puede permanecer con los brazos cruzados esperando que los candentes problemas del momento sean resueltos a la sola iniciativa de las clases dirigentes en forma que chocan con los intereses populares.

El pueblo colombiano con la clase obrera a la cabeza debe tomar la iniciativa en favor de las soluciones prácticas y revolucionarias que reclama el actual momento histórico si no quiere hundirse en el abismo.

La tesis sostenida por sedicentes demócratas liberales, según la cual el próximo candidato presidencial debe ser escogido por un grupo reducido de liberales notables, debe ser desechada por anti-democrática y por ser un peligro para los derechos del pueblo colombiano.

Un candidato realmente demócrata y anti-imperialista no triunfará en la etapa que vive ahora el país sin un amplísimo respaldo de las fuerzas realmente democráticas y anti-imperialistas.

Para organizar la intervención del pueblo colombiano en la escogencia del candidato presidencial, en el triunfo de un candidato que garantice los intereses de la nacionalidad y de la paz, el Partido Comunista ha sugerido la convocatoria de UNA CONVENCION NACIONAL DEL PUEBLO COLOMBIANO, en que se hagan representar todos los sindicatos, las federaciones sindicales, las organizaciones deportivas, la C. T. C., el estudiantado y los artistas, los comités departamentales y municipales del libera-

en toda la vida del país. La ofensiva económica del imperialismo yanqui comienza a traducirse en una crisis profunda que pretende descargarse sobre la vida de los trabajadores con la rebaja de los salarios, los despidos en masa, los deshaucios de campesinos, el alza de los artículos de primera necesidad. Aún los industriales nacionales serán profundamente afectados, a pesar de sus fabulosas ganancias de los últimos tiempos, por el propósito firme que anima a los industriales norteamericanos de encontrar una salida a la situación creada por la guerra a costa de los países coloniales y dependientes, arruinando sus industrias para introducir mayor cantidad de productos a precios más elevados en nuestro mercado.

Y como la economía no está separada de la política, la ofensiva económica se traduce igualmente en un ataque a las fuerzas populares y anti-imperialistas que en el interior del país luchan en defensa de los intereses populares y nacionales. En esta forma el gobierno norteamericano interviene en nuestra vida política, y con el pretexto de defendernos del ogro nazi cada día penetra más hondamente en la vida del país y se apodera poco a poco de los resortes de toda la economía.

Ahora mismo el imperialismo norteamericano interviene activamente en el problema de las candidaturas presidenciales. Por medio de intrigas y mezquinas patrañas el embajador Braden hace todo lo que está a su alcance para impedir que prospere tal o cual candidato que tal vez no represente para los magnates de Wall Street suficiente garantía. El imperialismo yanqui está interesado en que el próximo Presidente de Colombia sea algo así como un perro guardián de sus intereses; un agente que obedezca sin discutir las órdenes de la Casa Blanca. Así es necesario para el desarrollo de sus planes colonizadores y guerreristas!

De aquí la razón para que ciertos dirigentes del «lopismo» se sientan des-

SINDICAL, como espina dorsal de la UNIDAD POPULAR que se requiere para defender ese programa, continúan la política de alentar a los divisionistas con publicaciones contra la Unión Soviética y consignas anti-comunistas que se despliegan a grandes titulares aprovechando las patrañas y calumnias de cualquier pelafustán que se dice «sindicalista» y de cualquier corresponsal irresponsable!

Y no sólo hacen eso los capitanes del «lopismo»: no pocos de ellos son ahora tan guerreristas como Calibán. Cuando éste dice que se «está perdiendo un tiempo precioso» y que Roosevelt no debe esperar un minuto más para declarar la guerra a Alemania, el señor Forero Benavides le hace el dúo en un artículo titulado «La Cita con el Destino» que muy poco dista de la «Danza de las Horas» de Calibán.

Todo esto lo hacen amedrantados por el imperialismo yanqui y pensando aplacar así las iras de los lacayos del capital financiero que pretenden dictar desde la Casa Blanca su política de guerra a nuestros gobiernos.

Las fuerzas populares y anti-imperialistas colombianas quieren luchar por la realización de los discursos-programas del señor López, en defensa de la economía nacional, de la soberanía y el mejoramiento popular; quieren luchar porque Colombia se mantenga fuera de la órbita de la guerra imperialista, contra el periódico del señor López en su campaña en favor de una cooperación militar que nos llevaría más pronto a la guerra.

En las presentes circunstancias se puede luchar por ese programa con un candidato presidencial que esté dispuesto a sustentarlo con un contacto vivo con las masas populares, sin el excepticismo acerca del pueblo que expresan ciertos jefes liberales y sin ridículas reticencias acerca de tal o cual corriente obrera o popular. Un candidato así no puede ser el candidato de un sólo partido político, sino de todo

Un candidato realmente democrata y anti-imperialista no triunfará en la etapa que vive ahora el país sin un amplísimo respaldo de las fuerzas realmente democráticas y anti-imperialistas.

Para organizar la intervención del pueblo colombiano en la escogencia del candidato presidencial, en el triunfo de un candidato que garantice los intereses de la nacionalidad y de la paz, el Partido Comunista ha sugerido la convocatoria de UNA CONVENCION NACIONAL DEL PUEBLO COLOMBIANO, en que se hagan representar todos los sindicatos, las federaciones sindicales, las organizaciones deportivas, la C. T. C., el estudiantado y los artistas, los comités departamentales y municipales del liberalismo, el Partido Comunista, las ligas campesinas.

Para organizar la lucha por la salvación de Colombia, para evitar que se convierta a la patria en un vasallo del imperialismo extranjero, todos los comités y organizaciones del Partido Comunista, todos los anti-imperialistas honrados, deben luchar por la realización de UNA CONVENCION NACIONAL DEL PUEBLO, en que, con la ayuda y colaboración de los intelectuales revolucionarios, de los hombres de ciencia y de la política dispuestos a defender la patria; se echen las bases de un vasto movimiento que asegure la democracia, el bienestar económico del pueblo, la cultura y la paz y afronte en favor del pueblo y las fuerzas progresistas y democráticas el problema de la sucesión presidencial que la próxima Convención Nacional del Liberalismo quizás resolverá obedeciendo los dictados del Gobierno de Roosevelt y no los intereses de la paz y la prosperidad del pueblo colombiano!

Augusto Durán

(Tomado del semanario «Ahora» de Bogotá).

No. 31

Colombia
America
8, 1942

Dear [REDACTED]

Enclosed herewith is a copy for the files of the Diario Popular the daily of the Communist Party concerning the Eighth Session of the Party, which took place in the Atenas Theatre July 17, 1942.

The meeting was opened by the Party's Secretary of Organization RAFAEL BAQUERO who conducted the meeting's formalities for the election of the new Presidential group to govern who are:

AUGUSTO DURAN
GILBERTO VIEIRA
RAFAEL BAQUERO H.

JULIO RINCON
GONZALO SANCHEZ
ISAURO POZA

The secretaryship for the group went to:

MANUEL F. ORTIZ
MERCEDES ARADIA
ARTURO GUILLEN

The following commissions or section groups were also set up:

Political Commission

AUGUSTO DURAN
ALVARO SANCLEMENTE
JAIME CUELLAR

Organization Commission

RAFAEL BAQUERO H.
GABRIEL VELEZ
EMILIANO VARGAS

Syndicate Commission

CARLOS ARTURO AGUIRRE
VICTOR J. MERCEAN
JOSE A. MARQUEZ

Propaganda Commission

GILBERTO VIEIRA
JULIO RINCON
ARTURO GUILLEN

Following this the different municipal groups of the CP gave a greeting to the Session. Comrade MENDEZ, secretary of the Bogota Section offer a salute, and later, MANUEL MARULANDA VELEZ, Secretary-General of the Federacion Sindical de Cundinamarca proffered similar sentiments. Later on remarks of welcome etc. were given by ANTONIO DIAZ representing the Diario Popular, and Senora ALICIA de GARCIA in the name of the Asociacion Femenina Pro Defensa de la Patria.

Also, a motion was made urging the freeing of the following anti-fascists with the usual motion for proper transcription:

LUIS CARLOS PRESTES (in Brazil)
EDUARDO RACHADO (in Venezuela)
GUSTAVO BENCERRA (in Ecuador)

Following the singing of the Revolutionary Hymn by a corps of the "Juventudes Populares" and a speech by the Secretary-General of the Colombian CP Comrade Augusto Duran a private session of the officers of the Party was held.

Regards,

t.l. S.I.S. 316

EX-18

b7E

18 AUG 15 1942

No. 38

Bogota Colombia
South America
July 23, 1942

105728

Dear [redacted]

Attached herewith is the picture of DOMINGO ZAMORA from the Communist Daily here the Diario Popular for July 23, 1942.

Zamora has just been chosen as the representative to the Camera from the Magdalena District, and is also Secretary of the C.T.C. (syndicate of workers of Colombia) which is completely Communistically controlled as you know.

Representante Obrero



DOMINGO ZAMORA

Secretario de la C. T. C. quien
ha ingresado a la Camera como
Representante por el Magdalena

Zamora is previously known to have been the syndicates representative in the banana section of the Country and as a worker there himself. This issue of the Diario offers him its columns and support for the future in the National Legislature.

EX-12

Regards,

15 AUG 19 1942

b7E

No. 36

Communist Agt
Bogota, Colombia
South America
July 23, 1942

gc
Dear [redacted]

While fishing among the files of the National Library here in checking up a bit on Communist publications, I came across the fact that the library has the complete set of ~~TIERRA~~ which was the Communist Party daily newspaper which I am told ran only for the year 1938 and was under the directorship of JARAMILLO for that year.

this is before we became interested in such activities and is a book about 15 X 25 inches and contains unlimited data on the Colombian Communist Party at that time. In addition to names and sentiments, it has many pictures of the leaders with the caption that this is Comrade so-and-so which one day will be handy to have.

However, the book is so large that it seems foolish to try and brief it under the conditions which pertain at the Library, and it would seem that it could be more advantageously used by photographing it with a Recordak and later getting the substance out of it. I am told that it is possible to take publications from the library upon proper deposit etc.

The book is listed as follows:

Materia: TIERRA
Autor: Jaramillo
Sala No. Prensa Grande No. 5905 Jan - Dec.

Regards,

C.I.S.I.S. # 316

RECORDED
INDEXED

15 AUG 19 1942

b7E

*Let to C.D. Lins #144
cal-9-9-42*

No. 34

Bogota Colombia
South America
July 23, 1942

Dear [REDACTED]

The July 21, 1942 edition of Diario Popular, the Communist newspaper in Bogota reports that the Barranquilla chapter of the Committee of help to the Soviet Union" has appointed a new group of Directors according to reporter BERNARDO MEDINA of the Diario to take the place of the former directors ALONSO HERNANDEZ BARRETO, JULIAN ESLAIT, and LUIS CARLOS TORRENEGRA, -(evidentially expired terms)

The new-directorate now consists of:

DOCTOR ALONSO HERNANDEZ BARRETO
LUIS CARLOS TORRENEGRA
MARIO MADRID WALD
MARCO HERNANDEZ BADILLO
JULIAN ESLAIT
ALBERTO CHARRY LARA
GERMAN VARGAS CASTILLO
BERNARDO MEDINA

The Committee then went into a session of approving various resolutions such as for the establishment of commercial and diplomatic relations with the USSR, protests re the sinking of the Resolute etc.

Regards,

RECORDED

INDEXED

C.I. 316

15 AUG 19 1942

EX-1

b7E

CAK:KRE

RECORDED

b7E

September 9, 1942

EX-10

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

C. I. SIS #114

The Bureau is in receipt of a communication from BO3, indicating that while searching files in the National Library in Bogota, he came upon a complete set of Tierra, which was the Communist Party daily newspaper printed only for the year 1938 and was under the directorship of one Jaramillo. Inasmuch as BO3 is of the opinion that the contents of this file might furnish information concerning the Colombian Communist Party, he has suggested that same might be photographed with a Recordak and the substance of the file later secured. According to BO3, this book is listed as follows in the Library:

Material: Tierra

Autor: Jaramillo

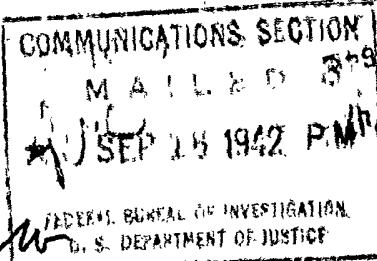
Sala No. Prensa Grande No. 5905 January - December.

The above is being furnished you for your information and any consideration which may be given to photographing the contents of the above volume. It is desired that you advise the Bureau whether in your opinion the information to be secured merits photographing the above material.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Bogota Colombia
South America
August 6, 1942

Dear [REDACTED]:

The Diario Popular, the CP newspaper in today's issue - which is the first in four days due to lack of paper - sets out some names which we can index.

The front page contains an item from the National Commission of Finances of the Communist Party relative to calling off the party which was to be given on the seventh of this month. This notice is signed by JORGE E. BAYONA as Secretary of the Commission.

The Diario has been conducting a long campaign relative to procuring the freedom of the Communist Eduardo Machado in Venezuela. Now they are addressing letters to the President of Venezuela asking for his freedom. Today they publish two such open letters signed by members of the House of Representatives and the Senate which are styled in each case as "the undersigned Senators" and "the undersigned Representatives" as follows:

SENATORS:

ALEJANDRO BERNATE
MARIO IRAGORRI
RAFAEL PARCA CORTES
DARIO HERNANDEZ BAUTISTA
PEDRO ALONSO JAIMES
RAFAEL ARREDONDO
JOSE VICENTE COMBARIZA
EUSTORGIO SARRIA

REPRESENTATIVES:

JUAN de FELAEZ
CAMILO MEJIA DUQUE
DIEGO MONTANA CUELLAR
ANTONIO JOSE BONILLA
JUAN BARRIOS
MIGUEL E. de la ESPRIELLA
MOISES TRIETO
EDUARDO CAMACHO GAMBA
JORGE ARENAS BUENAHORA
ABELARDO FORERO BENAVIDES
GENERAL ENRIQUE SAICEDO
HERNAN GOMEZ GOMEZ
BRAULIO BOTERO LONDONO
BLAS HERRERA ANZATEGUI
SANTANDER HERRERA
CARLOS VICENTE REY
GUILLERMO LONDONO MEJIA
DOMINGO ZAMORA
ALFONSO BONILLA GUTIERREZ
NESTOR GUILLERMO BRUGES
JOAQUIN TIBERIO GALVIS
ADAN FARRIEGA ANDRADE

The letters requested the liberty of Machado so as not to deny the communist cause of democracy to all the peoples of America and nations of America.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
Regards, [REDACTED]

ADDITIONAL INDEXING

C.I. S.I.S. # 316

18 AUG 19 1942

b7E

No. 123

Bogota Colombia
South America
Sept. 2, 1942

Dear [REDACTED]:

as you know this man is ELIAS ROCA, the Secretary General of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Cuba who is making a South American tour and who has been well received by the CP here. He was interviewed by ARTURO GUILLEN of the Staff of the Diario Popular the CP paper here and declared in favor of immediate war by all Countries to do what they could to defeat Hitler. Salutes of friendly feeling to ROCA were published by the Diario as having been received from the Central Committee of the CP, the CTC signed by President ARGEMIRO MONROY A., and Secretary General DOMINGO CALAMORA G.

ROCA also addressed the Committee of help for the USSR following brief remarks by the Committee's President JUAN FRANCISCO NUJICA. In addition he shared a joint program with the Teatro Colon with AGUSTO DURAN the Sec.-General of the CP here. The attendance was 25 cents and there were about 100 persons attending of which 95 % were peon workers.

A few words were said in the name of the Female Group For The Defense of the Country by MERCEDES ABADIA who thanked Roca for his talk and said that it should be an example for Colombian women vs Hitler.

ROCA was introduced to the gathering by JORGE E. MAYONA and was advertized on behalf of the CP in the Diario signed by CARLOS E. MENDEZ, Secretary of the Municipal Committee of the CP of Bogota. During his talk, he was interrupted by PEDRO ABELLA asking for a collection on behalf of the Friends of the USSR. The major contribution was made to the extent of 100 pesos by HECTOR RUBIO CUERVO.

From Bogota, ROCA went to Cali where he received a greeting from the Workers of the Bavaria Co. signed by ABELON ROE CH. as Sec-General, and was greeted by Cali's Mayor ALFONSO BARBERENA according to the Diario's correspondent JORGE ENRIQUE PALACIOS who stated that the Municipal Council Committee designated to meet ROCA were JULIO RINCON, GABRIEL CONCHA and GERMAN SEGUERRERO.

-Regards,



ELIAS ROCA

b7E

No. 125

Bogota ⁰Colombia
South America
Sept. 2, 1942

Com. in. Agents

aw
Dear [REDACTED]:

The CP newspaper the Diario Popular for Sept. 2, 1942 carries an article as to the formation in Bogota of a new Youth Group of the CP known as the "A J P" which is the Asociacion de Juventudes Populares. The officers are as follows:

President - HUMBERTO BERNAL
Sec-General - ARMANDO CERON
Sec of Finances - CENON VARGAS
Sec of Organization - ISAIAS SANCHEZ
SEC of Sports - JORGE MORALES
Sec of Culture - INES PINEROS

The same article also carried a resolution by the Municipal Counsel of Cali relative to a greeting for BLAS ROCA the CP Party of Cuba's Secretary General on his visit there signed by President ALFONSO BONILLA ARAGON and Secretary ALEJANDRO SAA ARROYO.

Regards,

[REDACTED] C.I. S.I.S.A. 316

RECORDED & INDEXED
276

EX-19

b7E

Bogota Colombia
South America
Sept. 1, 1942

Dear [REDACTED]:

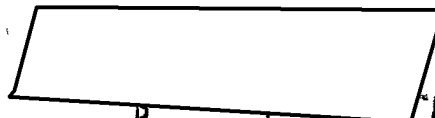
I am told by my elevator boy who supplies me with the Diario Popular and seems to be up on general Communist policy that they are having a campaign of all the groups they control to send petitions for the Declaration of War to President Lopez, the Inter Parliamentary Committees of the House and Senate, and the Minister of Foreign Relations. The Diario for August 31, 1942 mentions that one of these groups so petitioning as have all the other workers Syndicates is "The Young Liberals of Armenia" which he assures me are the Young CP group there. The Petition was signed by President LIBARDO SILVA C. and Secretary ERNESTO GRANADA V.

This same issue also reported the organization of meetings by two sectional "barrios" groups in Bogota i.e. Barrios Ricaurte where the speakers for the CP were CARLOS MENDEZ and JOSE MARIA ROJAS and the Barrios Las Cruces group where the CP speakers were JORGE ENRIQUE COBALLO and PEDRO J. DIAZ.

In addition this campaign by the Communist Party is for petitioning in the same manner for the breaking of Diplomatic Relations with Spain and the recognition of Relations with the USSR.

Regards,

C.I. S.T.S. 316

RECORDED & INDEXED
n 76

EX-10

SEP 21 1942

SEP 26 1942

b7E

No. 154

Bogota Colombia
South America
Sept. 17, 1942

06.11.1942, A. 75

Dear [REDACTED]:

The Plenary Assembly of the Communist Party here has just announced the following as the new Municipal Directorate for Bogota:

*Secretary-General --- CARLOS HERNANDEZ RUIZ
*Syndicate Secretary -- VENTURA PUENTES
Secretary of Organization --- CARLOS ENRIQUE SILVA
Secretary of Propaganda --- VICTOR ROMERO
Secretary of Finances --- CARLOS B. MENDEZ
MARTIN TORRES
NICANOR DIAZ

It might be noted also that the new "gerente" chief of the Diario Popular the CP newspaper here is now CARLOS ARTURO AGUIRRE

*Regards,

C.I. S.I.S. 316

52 NOV 23 1942

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B	I
7	SEP 30 1942
[REDACTED]	

b7E

C
Columbia
South America
Sept. 24, 1942
Communist
Report
ONE

Dear [REDACTED]

The Diario Popular for September 21, 1942 carries an article relative to the campaign in behalf of the Communist Party being carried on by AUGUSTO DURAN its Secretary-general. The article also goes on to advise that in Cali at the present time organizing the women's section is the feminine leader of the Party who is MERCEDES ARADIA who will travel all over the Country organizing similar groups.



MERCEDES ARADIA

Regards,
[REDACTED]

C.I. 878.2 3/6

EX-18

RECORDED & INDEXED

7/1/42

12 OCT 2 1942

NOV 24 1942
7/1

b7E

MEMORANDUM

No. 178

Bogota, Colombia
October 21, 1942

Dear [REDACTED]:

The Communist newspaper, the "Diario Popular," for October 2, 1942, carries an article from its Cali correspondent, J. E. Pelaez, relative to the forming of an anti-Nazi feminine committee in Cali.

Two directors of this group are given as Matilde Espinosa and Mercedes Abadia. The committee will also receive the help of Pascual Moreno of the young Communist group of Cali, who spoke at the opening meeting held in the Municipal Theater.

Rector R. Santos Fortier

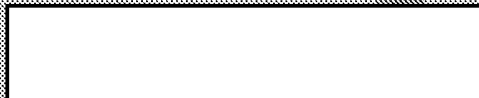
"Rec" tells me that Mercedes Abadia is a [REDACTED] and that she has been employed for some little time by the Communists as an agitator. Her picture is attached.

Respectfully,



MERCEDES ABADIA

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12

NOV 14 1942

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b7C

b7E

105721

December 18, 1942

Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RE: COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY UNION

Dear Sir:

Submission JAN/RE 7121/42 of Imperial Censorship, Jamaica deals with a letter dated November 27, 1942 written by FELIPE MINILLA A., Galster & Crump Ltd., Carrera 13, No. 27-83, Apartado Nacional 2775, Bogota, Colombia to Sr. Blas Roca, Carlos III No 609, Habana, Cuba. The submission is as follows:

The writer requests the addressee, Cuban Deputy and Secretary General of the Communist Revolutionary Union, to use his influence in obtaining for him a Cuban diplomatic appointment to Soviet Russia, asserting that he is desirous of representing the Communist Parties of Cuba and Colombia as well as the Cuban Press. He also criticizes the methods of the Lopez Government in dealing with certain strikes which have recently taken place in Colombia.

TRANSLATION:

Dear Comrade Blas,

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union has awakened in me certain aspirations which I should like to communicate to you. Probably they would not be really feasible in practice, on account of prevailing circumstances. The fact is that I should be delighted to receive some Consular or diplomatic appointment from the Cuban Government to the Soviet Union and journey to Russia with one of the convoys that are starting from the United States. I should be delighted too to be the representative and carry the credentials of the Colombian Communist Party and the Cuban Communist Party and of the Cuban Press. In order to facilitate matters and to bring myself into closer contact with the war, I am thinking of leaving here for New York at the end of the coming month of December. I shall notify you of my plans in due course. I am anxious to maintain contact with you and hope that you will be a good comrade, in the sense of assisting me to find the means by which I could serve our cause in a land where my qualifications could be given full play.

How are things going over there? I have had the pleasure of reading some of your literary works such as "The Cuban Flag Is Waving In Moscow" in the newspaper "Diario Popular". I shall appreciate it very much if from time to time you will send me some of the things good things which are circulating in Cuba, relating to war problems, matters of the Party, Etc.

Do not forget my request about my sister GLORIA MINILLA. I believe that they are all members of the Party. I shall be glad to have some news of them.

There is little news to give you from over here. The Lopez Government through the intermediary of reactionary Ministers, has adopted an unexpectedly bad mode of procedure in the case of several important strikes which have taken place.

I am happy about Soviet offenses of the last few days also because of the awakening of the Allies in Africa.

XXXXXXXXXX

The above submission will be reviewed by representatives of CMI and U-2.

Respectfully,

52 JAN 8 1943

COMMUNICATION #607

0
Bogotá, Colombia -
December 19 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: MANUEL GONZALEZ, alias
Manolo Gonzalez
Communist Activities
Agents

Dear Sir:

The American Consulate in Medellin, Colombia reported to the Embassy on December 3, 1942, that the above individual had been reliably reported to be in Cuba at the present time.

This individual was first mentioned in connection with a Third Party being organized in Medellin, Colombia, in October 1942, when it was reported that an unidentified Spaniard, allegedly representing the Soviet Union was supposed to be in Medellin organizing the Party. It has been reported that on October 9, 1942, one of the largest groups in Medellin, Colombia, The Municipal Employees Syndicate held its weekly meeting in the Municipal Building and that an informant of the Consulate attended the meeting.

It was stated that the informant was introduced to a Spaniard named MANUEL (MANOLO) GONZALEZ and that GONZALEZ was a quiet, shy individual of good appearance, about five feet, six inches tall, with dark wavy hair, dark eyes, but light complexion, and who walked with a stoop. It was said that he had been in Medellin about three months, and was apparently well known to the workers. It was said that the informant asked a friend directly if GONZALEZ was a representative of the Third International and received only a smile for a

It was said that during a conversation the informant learned that GONZALEZ would renew his travels within one or two days proceeding from Medellin to Bogotá, 1942 then to either Mexico or Spain. The informant is said to have inquired outright whether he, GONZALEZ had the right to travel where he desired and he answered that he definitely did not; that he must "go where the Committee sends him". GONZALEZ stated that his chief concern was the liberation of Spain. The informant inquired as to who he was working for toward this end in Colombia and he replied, "My chief duty is to promote

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R 171 OCT 11 1961

50 JAN 7 1943

Director

December 19, 1942

propaganda in Colombia against the Axis nations so that Colombia will enter the war. That is my only concern, the entrance of Colombia into the war. The workers are behind me. Gradually we are augmenting the party." The informant is said to have asked GONZALEZ his opinion regarding the formation of a new Third Party and he replied, "The Communists have been split in two factions because of this new idea. I came to Medellin to stop it, since a new Party at this time would detract from the principle idea, that of Colombia's entry into the war. I am leaving for Bogota for the express idea of halting the movement."

A communication from the Consulate to the Embassy dated November 5, 1942, reported that an informant of the Medellin Consulate who was close to the Communist Party had stated that at a recent meeting of the Third Party, a letter from Bogota was read stating that GONZALEZ must leave Colombia as soon as a boat going to Cuba was available. According to the letter GONZALEZ was going to Bogota, when he was secretly met by the Secretary of the National Police who was stated to be a member of the Communist Party and who informed him, GONZALEZ that he was to be expelled from Colombia within one month. It was said that there was a record in the National Police offices of GONZALEZ' every action during his stay in Medellin. It was reported that the Secretary of the National Police who is known to this office as DARIO SAMPER advised GONZALEZ to leave Colombia before he was expelled, since if he waited for expulsion, he could never return again.

The Secretary of the National Police was reported to have informed GONZALEZ that it would be quite a simple matter to search the files and discover the source of the information in Medellin since he, the Secretary had full access to the information. GONZALEZ is reported to have stated that when this took place he would reveal the name of the informant or informants so that the Party in Medellin could "take proper care of him". It was reported by the informant of the Medellin Consulate who is said to be a member of the Local Communist Party that the information was also conveyed to the Party's organization in Barranquilla and Bogota, Colombia.

In another communication from the Consulate to the Embassy dated November 5, 1942, it was reported that an informant who was close to the leaders of the Communist party in Medellin, stated that MANUEL GONZALEZ in a letter written to a local Communist leader recently, stated that the Secretary of the National Police, through correspondence with friends had sent a warning to all leftist organizations throughout Colombia to

Director

December 19, 1942

make a double check on their labor party members. It was said that this was because certain union leaders, or strong advocates of unionism, who had recently taken interest in the Proletariat had been discovered by the National Police as being Falangist informants.

It was reported that the Secretary had reported to the local Communist Group in Medellin that certain members of the National Police in Bogotá were working directly with the Spanish Consulates throughout Colombia and that correspondence direct from Falangist centers was sent to certain police officials who then prepared reports on all leftist individuals, on Communist activities, and inside information on current labor meetings. It was said that information of this type was supplied by pseudo-leftists, who had become members of labor organizations, and that they reported to their Falangist leaders who in turn conveyed the information to local Spanish Consulates throughout the country, from where reports are sent to the interested parties in the National Police.

The same vice Consul in Medellin stated in his communication to the Embassy that he checked back on this information subsequent to having received the first report in order to test the veracity of his informants and that the story, at least as far as the two informants is concerned, was substantially the same. He stated that a local Communist source had stated that detectives and police officers in Medellin are bribed to effect the expulsion of "red foreigners", and as far as possible to hamper all labor movements. He stated that the Medellin sector is reported by the local informant to be one of the most cooperative sectors as regards the Spanish Consulates.

The American Vice Consul stated that only one variation in this report had been found and that this was that, on a second checking the information was to the effect that the local Spanish Consulate in Medellin does not correspond directly with Bogotá, but rather that this information goes through certain informants in the Medellin police who are paid by the Falange, and who report as dangerous to the welfare of Colombia any individuals whom the Spanish Consulate believes worthy of attention in this regard.

The Communist Party informant in Medellin advised an informant of the Medellin Consulate that the Third Party in Medellin had been doing expensive detective work of its own through certain leftist policemen on those suspects in the National Police who are believed to be receiving bribes from Spanish officials and that according to an informant when enough material has been assembled they propose to initiate action to have these officials discharged.

Bogota, Colombia
June 26, 1941.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a copy of a handbill entitled 'UNA CONVENCION NACIONAL DEL PUEBLO' signed Augusto Duran, which was picked up in a Barranquilla street by Miss Ortiz, Colombian stenographer employed by the American Consulate, Barranquilla.

Also attached is a memorandum dated June 24, 1941 consisting of a review of information on file relative to AGUSTO DURAN.

This is all in possession of the American Embassy at Bogota.

Yours very truly,

attachments (2)

[Redacted signature]

Conf. Inf. L.S. # 64

CH-24
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ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
7	JUL 30 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

Communication # 815 to the Bureau.

b7E

EX-2